

GROWING VERY WARM

Randolph Churchill Kicking Over the Tory Party's Traces.

NO CONCESSION, ALL COERCION.

Chamberlain's Ambition is to Beat the Liberal Leader.

PROGRAMME FOR NEXT WEEK.

King Harmon's Salary to Be Considered Monday.

GLADSTONE'S DIFFICULT FIGHT.

The Irish Allies Composed for the Most Part of Poor Men Who Are Deceived From Parliamentary Duties to Earn a Living.

The British Parliament.

Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, April 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—There can no longer be doubt that Irish politics are passing into a new phase. The pope's counterblast against the plan of campaign and Lord Randolph Churchill's emphatic protest against the policy of all coercion and no concession must make the past week memorable in contemporary Irish history. Out of each event important events will flow. Do not suppose that the manifesto from the vatican or one speech in parliament begins and ends the tale. You will not have to wait longer than Monday to witness some new developments in both directions. Leading nationalists declare the pope's action will be quietly ignored and the plan will be pursued with as much determination and success as ever. Into this part of the controversy I cannot enter.

On the political side of the Irish question some facts are known to me which may be of interest to the American public. The cry here is that Randolph Churchill has broken out into revolt on mutiny. Loud and bitter is the resentment expressed towards him by the bulk of the tory party. But what has he done. Simply affirmed in the house of commons the principles and opinions advocated just before the election by nine tenths of the tory party. Lord Randolph propounds no new theory. He brings forward no favorite scheme of his own. He says the tories promised a reformed local government for Ireland. "Yes," say Smith and Balfour, "but not until Ireland is loyal to the crown and constitution, was there ever or will there ever be a time when Ireland could pass unchallenged through a test of that kind." There is always disloyalty in Ireland according to English ideas. Until all traces are gone there shall be no concessions. Such is the attitude of the tory party as a whole. Lord Randolph is not afraid to denounce it as unjust, shortsighted and fraught with consequences menacing to Ireland and the union — to the future of the tory party itself. But it is said Churchill has only four or five followers. True, there may not be more than that number bold enough to support him openly in the house of commons. Many more there are who are quite ready to join him when it comes to be dangerous to do so. They believe in him, acknowledge he is right, but are afraid to face the frowns of a powerful ministry. Let public opinion shift as it will, if a policy of unmitigated coercion is pursued as the ministry now promise to be persistent in, and the timid souls will flock to Churchill's standard. No coercion alone can save Ireland or the union, but concessions warranted by circumstances and guided by justice and wisdom.

Such is the Churchillite creed but behold the most remarkable phenomenon. While a leader of the tory party proclaims broad and generous views, Chamberlain, who professes to be a liberal, makes common cause with the most reactionary section of the tories. Anything to beat Gladstone is still Chamberlain's one idea. Imagine a professed radical joining with the party which practically fixes the Greek kalends as the period for conceding decent local government to Ireland. It is difficult to see where he is steering for, unless like Goschen he thinks high honors in the tory camp are worth far more than Roman fidelity to liberal principles. The liberal party seems to have made up its mind to have no more to do with Chamberlain repentant or otherwise. Of course affairs cannot remain long in the present state, as measures are pending which must inevitably drive Chamberlain further on the down grade. A resolution will be introduced affirming the necessity of local reforms in Ireland. Chamberlain will oppose it.

Orders of the day for Monday, distributed to members to-day, place first on the list King Harmon's salary bill. You know how this is detected by the Irish party and how very much in the nature of a job the entire transaction is. I should not be surprised to see Churchill taking a very active part in the discussion of this condemning item, practically and even voting against it. Once more on Monday we may see a tory (Churchill) protesting against purbling toryism and radical Chamberlain obediently defending it.

Whether the Gladstonian liberals will make a good fight I know not. One of their foremost men thus explained to me the other day the difficulties under which they labored. "Parnell cannot get his men from Ireland to try his hardest. Many are small shopkeepers or poor working men, and they cannot afford frequent journeys to and from Ireland. Some are paid their expenses and they are here. Others, like Healy, must attend to their professional engagements. For the English members they are pretty regular in attendance, but last Tuesday they had no idea Justin McCarthy intended to call attention to the new dodge of increasing sentences on appeal. We wanted to surprise the tories and therefore would not issue a whip. Word was sent round privately to a many as

we could reach. I know we might have left the government in a majority of two—substantially a defeat—if we had been able to vote Tuesday as we did Monday, but we were obliged to keep our intentions dark, and that is why our own men did not hear of what was going on."

This may be regarded as next to an official explanation of the breakdown of the Gladstonian forces Tuesday. Clearly, however, the party whips might very easily have made greater exertions, and the old parliamentarians were doubtless hauled over the coals by the young men for giving another conspicuous example of their laziness or incapacity.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

CAIN AND ABEL.

One Gillig Threatens to Publicly Horsewhip the Other Gillig.

Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett. LONDON, April 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—Gillig was interviewed to-day and spoke more freely. He found at No. 8 Adelaide street, the premises formerly used for storage of the American exchange baggage. When asked by the Herald correspondent, "how far is the Paris exchange connected with the others," he replied: "Totally distinct. The London and New York shareholders and directors are distinct and separate. I own half the Paris stock. Paris is solvent and working, though strained by the other failures. Hyde and Nicholas did not resign from the board six months previous to the suspension. The truth is, at the last annual meeting their names were dropped. They were appointed on the committee, but had made no report. The branch they presided over lost large sums of money. Nichols certainly transferred a large portion of his stock to his clerk, but is still liable for £2,500, as also Hyde."

Questioned as to what he really attributed the failure, Gillig replied: "The diamond necklace business. I did not make a penny on the affair. I gave the diamonds to the clerk, telling him to arrange for their sale. I discharged him as a defaulter, and he went back on me and informed. Then the run came and the depositors kept drawing, and the two days terrific strain ensued that was the cause of the failure."

Questioned as to what are your prospects, he replied: "I think no doubt the exchange will continue. We are meeting bills as fast as they fall due, and have made arrangements with various banks. When the final statement comes, it will not reach \$500,000. If I made a mistake it was in trusting to names such as Lawrence Barrett. They are good assets, but cannot be converted into cash."

His brother, Charles Gillig, keeps an exchange on the other side of the Strand. He said to the Herald correspondent that unless Henry ceased his lying he would horsewhip him on the public street. So I said, "we will go over and see him." We walked across. Charles was in but refused to see Henry, and probably the Strand version of Cain and Abel was averted.

Later in the evening Charles said to the Herald reporter that if Henry did not keep his own counsel he would avail himself of the opportunity long desired. Henry was only lighting the fuse of a big bomb, and it will presently explode and ruin him.

A CONFEDERATE G. A. R. MAN.

General Joseph E. Johnston Joins a Philadelphia Post.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The announcement to face here that General Joseph E. Johnston, the highest in rank of the living officers of the confederate army, was on Thursday night last unanimously elected honorary member of E. D. Baker Post No. 5, G. A. R., of this city. The election was brought about upon receipt of a letter reading: "For the purpose of enabling me to participate in the noble work of charity performed by the comrades of the Grand Army, I hereby make application for a contributing membership in your post. Enclosed please find the sum of \$10 for one year's dues."

The petition was unaccompanied by any other communication and when presented to the members of the post for their consideration, it went through with a rush amid cheers. General Johnston is the only ex-confederate soldier who has ever been received into the ranks of a Grand Army post.

A Fine Legal Point.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The point was raised by attorneys for Blanche Comers, convicted of murder in the first degree, that the verdict is illegal as Kansas City comes under the statute which requires cities of 100,000 and over to have jurors drawn by a jury commissioner who is elected by the people. Upon this point Judge Gill said that although the law is general in its nature, it does not apply to Kansas City, but was enacted specially for St. Louis and such cities as include a county. If a commissioner were elected he would be compelled to draw jurors from townships in the county, for which the law makes no provision.

Roll Down an Embankment.

ORAN, N. Y., April 28.—A passenger train on the New York and Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked near White House, ten miles east of here, this morning, by the spreading of the rails. The mail and baggage car and two coaches containing about forty passengers rolled down a twenty-foot embankment. One was killed outright, but sixteen people were quite seriously injured, and some of them will probably die.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Generally fair weather, slowly rising temperature, winds becoming light to fresh and variable.

For Iowa: Cooler, fair weather, preceded in southern portions by rain or snow, followed in northwest portion by rising temperature, brisk northerly winds, becoming light to fresh and variable.

Western and Southwestern Dakota: Warmer, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

An Earthquake in California.

BIGGS, Cal., April 28.—The heaviest earthquake ever experienced here occurred at 8:45 p. m., lasting seventy-five seconds. The vibrations were east and west. Plastered buildings cracked.

STOCKTON, Cal., April 28.—Four distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here at 8:40 this evening.

Twelve Years For Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty in the case of the State vs. Patterson Green for killing Katie Grant, his mistress, by kicking her in the abdomen. His punishment was assessed at twelve years in the penitentiary.

GERMANY IS JOYOUS.

The Dangerous Crisis in the Emperor's Case is Over.

LIFE SAVED FOR SOME WEEKS.

But Final Dissolution is Only a Matter of Time.

VICTORIA'S VISIT A PLEASURE.

The Chancellor and Her Majesty Quite Gracious With Each Other.

THE RECENT CHANCELLOR FUSS.

Other Matters Took a Prominent Part in It as Well as the Battenberg Alliance—German Financial Affairs.

Condition of the Kaiser.

Copyright 1888 by New York Associated Press. BERLIN, April 28.—The end of the week sees no unhelped for change in the emperor's condition and the feeling of relief and joy at the good news can be plainly read in the faces of the daily visitors to the Schloss. There is every reason to believe no further complications will set in, at least for some weeks, now that the dangers of the crisis are over. The original disease, however, is insidious in progress and the final result is only postponed.

The North German Gazette, which usually takes a pessimist view of the emperor's case, says: "At any rate the local disease is unusually slow in progress. Even now one can speak neither of a very material extension of the malady nor of its so much dreaded spreading to other and especially to vital organs." This extract rather reflects the reaction that has taken place in the German press since the admitted success of Dr. Mackenzie's treatment, and the now almost equally admitted fact that the recent crisis was mainly due to Dr. Bergmann's futile attempts to insert the new canula. Dr. Bergmann recently said to Dr. Mackenzie: "It matters little what the feelings of the German people may be, but I have my reputation to preserve, and I will sign nothing that is contrary to the truth." The fact that Dr. Bergmann signed the recent bulletins is therefore of exceptional importance.

One of the physicians attending the emperor expressed his views as follows: "Considering the gravity of the emperor's malady, his condition is as good as could be hoped; but a fresh crisis may come at any moment. Never the less apart from accidents, new developments are not expected for a month or six weeks. The strong constitution of the emperor may carry him over this, but it is useless to deceive ourselves and hope too much."

The emperor was much encouraged yesterday by reading a report of the case of the Hungarian schoolmaster who submitted to tracheotomy in 1881 and is still in fair health. As a further sign that the present danger is past, Mr. Herbet, French minister, who has delayed his departure a fortnight in consequence of the crisis, has arranged to return to Paris Tuesday. It is reported also that the grand duchess of Baden talks of leaving Charlottenburg.

After her drive to Berlin Wednesday Queen Victoria was so pleased with the hearty reception accorded to her by the people that she immediately telegraphed to Lord Salisbury a detailed account of the warm welcome she received. She was all the more pleased because it had been suggested to her not to come to Berlin, as it was feared she would be poorly received by the people. Nothing, however could induce her to forego her visit to the emperor's sick bed.

Wednesday's state banquet is the universal theme of discussion. Never since the last century had such splendor been witnessed in the Charlottenburg schloss. The queen was extremely gracious to Prince Bismarck. Official organs have little to say of the results of the interview beyond commenting upon the eminent satisfaction shown by both the queen and chancellor. Other journals make numerous assegsions in regard to the interview, but they are unworthy of attention; as also the report that the emperor appointed the queen honorary chief of the Life Guard regiment in memory of her visit. One of the particular reasons for holding the review was rather that the queen expressed a desire to see the regiment in which Prince Henry of Battenberg was formerly a lieutenant. A correspondent of the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung says, with reference to the attacks upon the queen and emperor: "Here in Alsace-Lorraine we can almost lay our hands on the mischief this wild noise has done, and we therefore regard it with double pain and indignation."

The council of ministers meets daily, Count Horbert Bismarck assisting in the deliberations. The recent chancellor crisis arising from the proposed marriage of Princess Victoria and Prince Alexander of Battenberg was aggravated by the emperor insisting that the decisions of the council, which formerly were submitted to Emperor William in Bismarck's name, should now be submitted in a manner showing by what majority, giving the names of the counselors and how they had been arrived at. Prince Bismarck held out for solidarity, but eventually he acceded to the emperor's wish. Another source of trouble was the appearance of a joint memorial by the kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg and Baden, setting forth that owing to the delicate state of the emperor's health and the inexperience of the crown prince, it is advisable that the supreme power of declaring war and concluding peace should be vested in the reichstag, instead of remaining with the emperor. No

reply as yet has been sent to this memorial. Business transacted on the bourse to-day was insignificant. Stocks were firmly held, and there was no material change in prices. The annual bank reports are now nearly all published. Eighty of the banks were enabled to distribute large dividends, thirty paid the same dividends as the previous years, and only eighteen declared smaller dividends than in 1886.

Offers to reappear in next season's productions of Gorman opera in New York have been made to Frauline Malten, Frau Rose Pappier, Frau Paulina Lucca, and Herr Gudehuo, the tenor. The managers are meditating the production in New York of Wagner's "Rhinogold and 'Parsifal,' if they can obtain the consent of the heirs.

THE CRISIS PASSED.

The Kaiser's Condition Makes the Berliner's Unusually Happy.

Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett. BERLIN, April 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—The piercing blasts from the Pomeranian marshes compel Berliners to reluctantly don their furs again, but contrary to all expectations this wintry release has a more invigorating effect on the Kaiser. Twice a day little paper bulletins giving the latest news from the imperial bedside are distributed by handfulls in the cafes and beerhouses throughout the city, and the honest delight with which men, women and children of all classes read better news of Unser Kaiser is a most touching sight. The emperor has now safely passed the artificially created crisis, and for the first time since fifteen days his temperature, this morning was normal, and did not as hitherto rise in the evening. Enormous bouquets sent from all parts of Germany fill his rooms and testify to his improved condition, for heretofore a few cut flowers only were allowed in the room. In consequence of the Kaiser's improved condition, the French ambassador availed himself of his leave of absence and left this evening for Paris.

This ray of hope from the Kaiser's bedside and the excellent effect of the queen's visit have made Berlin quite gay again. Even the chancellor crisis has not entered the benign phase. The queen, by her tact and highly favorable personal impression made upon Bismarck, has removed for a moment all friction between the emperor and chancellor. By tacit consent now it shall not be alluded to during the emperor's lifetime.

Carl Schurz arrived here this morning from Frankfurt.

Count Arco Valley, the new German minister to Washington, sails for his post from Southampton May 3.

Pendleton continues to improve and will probably take a villa at Weisbaden for May.

The new German coinage with the head of Frederick III was to-day approved by the Kaiser. I had a specimen in my hand to-day and am able to testify to the artistic merits of the new coinage. It will not be issued for a month.

Among the Americans now in Berlin are W. Beverly Crane, of New York. Basil Gordon, member of the Virginia legislature, was here for ten days. Mrs. Purrrington and daughter, of New York, and Mrs. Rand of Chicago, are en route for Marienbad. Mrs. Archibald Graie and daughter, of New York, have sailed for home, and Mrs. Sheffield and son have left for Wiesbaden en route for New York. Miss Ingalls has gone to Dresden.

A TEXAS LOTHIARIO.

He Alopes With a Druggist's Wife and is Captured at St. Joe.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 28.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—J. R. Smith, a private detective in this city, caused to be arrested here this morning in a main street saloon a man answering to the description of J. A. Chitwood, of Fort Worth, Tex., who has been going under the name of Charles Lewis. The offense with which Chitwood is charged is that of running off with the wife of Milton King, a wealthy druggist of Fort Worth, her three children and \$2,000 of the druggist's money. He is a handsome fellow, twenty-eight years of age, and by occupation a clerk. Some weeks ago he found employment in a drug store on Frederick avenue and has since been closely shadowed by Smith. A reward of \$500 has been offered for his capture and A. M. Farmer, the city marshal of Fort Worth, has been telegraphed, but no answer has yet been received. Mrs. King cannot be found and Lewis claims that he has a wife and three children living near Jefferson City. It is claimed that while under the influence of liquor, Lewis confessed to parties in the city that he was the man wanted in Fort Worth, and that he had spent all the man's money. He might have his wife and children back if he wanted them.

Mrs. King is about twenty-eight years old, about five feet tall, will weigh about one hundred and fifteen pounds; is heavy set and well formed, leans forward a little in walking, complexion blue eyes, wavy hair, heavy and inclined to curl or wavy; dish face, nose turns up slightly, two upper front teeth out and has artificial teeth inserted. Has several teeth filled with gold in front, one can see the filling when she is talking and laughing. She has a large scar on her left arm caused from vaccination. She also has a plain bear on the back of her head. She wears a medium sized, plain gold ring on her middle finger and a dark cameo set ring on the ring finger of the left hand. She wears a small gold watch with a short chain and a pearl in the side.

The Constitutional Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—In response to a call issued some time ago by Governor Beaver, the governors of the thirteen Original states or their representatives, with the exception of Massachusetts, met to-day to consider plans for the establishment of a fitting and lasting memorial to commemorate the first centennial of the constitution of the United States. Resolutions were passed calling upon the national government and the various states and territories to make appropriations for the fund to erect a suitable national monument commemorative of the framing and adoption of the constitution of the United States. Resolutions were also passed calling upon the states and territories to co-operate with New York in celebrating the centennial of Washington's inauguration.

Heavy Rain in Wisconsin.

CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., April 28.—The Chippewa river is now fifteen feet above low water mark and still rising. Saw mills are set on account of the flood. The rain is still falling and the outlook is not encouraging.

CHANCE FOR A TEST.

Boulangier's Opportunity to Contest a Seat for Paris.

HE FEARS TO RUN THE RISK.

A Member Accepts a Challenge and Offers to Resign.

A SINGER UNITED TO A DUKE.

Sewing Machine Money Will Aid Them to Live in Luxury.

ZOLA'S CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

He Plays One of His Productions to a Packed House of Deadheads to Counteract Unfavorable Parisian Criticisms.

Variable French Weather.

Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett. PARIS, April 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—Spring has been very capricious in Paris so far—bright and glorious sunshine one day and bitter northerly winds and cold the next; but at last the back of the long winter seems to have been broken and there is every hope that it is.

Vanishing day at the salon next Monday will be as bright and brilliant as usual. Breaking through established salon traditions, President Carnot prefaced his journey south by a visit to the big annual show at the Palais de l'Industrie. Half the pictures were still unhung, but those he saw in the company of a few privileged litterateurs and politicians promised well for the success of the whole exhibition, which seems likely to be the best we have seen since the artists shook off the irksome control of state politics.

□ Momentarily stagnant since his sensational entry into the chamber of deputies, Boulanger has been resting on his laurels or spending his time sending out invitations to the political levee feast which took place last night at the Cafe Riche. A few years ago, it is well remembered, Duc Daumas was overwhelmed with exhortations for doing just what Boulanger is now doing. He could not forward any one a brace of Chantilla partridges without the whole republican press accusing him of political corruption. Boulanger has not escaped severe criticism either. All the anti-bisulcary papers are down on him, and to add to his tribulations half the deputies to whom he has addressed invitations have refused to compromise themselves by accepting them. A still more serious blow to Boulangerism, however, has been the letter of Anatole de la Forge, the successor in the seat left vacant by the little great man in the Ninth arrondissement. The generalists partisans profess to have the heart of Paris with them, and have repeatedly challenged the republicans to vacate a seat in the capitol to give their hero a chance of pitting himself against one of them. Anatole de la Forge has now picked up the glove and offered to resign and run the chances of a new election on two conditions—first, that the general shall face him at public meetings and explain his political programme to the electors, and second, that his own fortunes being slender he or his backers shall consent to pay the cost of a new election. As might be expected the Boulangerists fight shy of the proposal, and Le Paris was heartily justified in saying last night that the Boulangerists are wanning.

The sudden death of Princess Jablonowka, following so close on the marriage of her daughter Torka to Maurice Bernhardt, has given rise to a strange and sensational rumor. Sarah Bernhardt has been telegraphed for and may arrive at any moment, as important financial questions will have to be decided when the princings' will is opened.

The princess died of heart disease and was buried to-day. By her death her daughter will inherit an income of \$5,000 bequeathed to the late princess by Victor Emanuel.

French and foreign society was brilliantly represented at the wedding of the young Duke de Cazes and Miss Isabella Singer, daughter of Duchess de Camposelle, which took place to-day at the church of St. Pierre de Chaillot. Precisely at noon the bridal party entered while the organ pealed forth the joyous strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. Queen Isabella and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg sat on opposite sides of the altar, which was fragrant with flowers and incense. The bride is a beautiful girl of nineteen, with an income of \$120,000. She wore a superb costume of white pearl de soie, (said to have cost 30,000 francs), trimmed with orange blossoms; a tulle veil covered her face. Duchess de Camposelle wore a pearl gray brocade silk with tassels of the same color and a bonnet of lace and feathers glittering with diamonds. Duchess de Cazes wore a radiant lilac silk, with lace and diamonds. Princess de Saxe-Coburg was a pale rose. Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg appeared in plain blue silk, with demi-train trimmed with lace, a bonnet of lace with pearls, feathers and old rose ribbons. Queen Isabella wore a striped old rose silk, pearls and Persian settings, met to-day to consider plans for the establishment of a fitting and lasting memorial to commemorate the first centennial of the constitution of the United States.

After the bride and bridegroom had received the congratulations of friends in the sacristy, a grand reception was held at Duchess de Camposelle's house on Avenue Kleber. Five hundred guests were present, among them being Lord and Lady Lytton, Prince de Polignac, Duke and Duchess de Fzanesac, Count Munster, Duchesses de la Rochefoucauld and Deaoulville, Countess de Kerguelac, Mrs. Carroll, Marquis de Harcourt, Mrs. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, and others. Among the costly and beautiful wedding presents sent the young duchess were a diamond tiara and pearl necklace from Duchess de Cazes, a diamond brooch from Baroness de Rothschild, and a silver inkstand from Comte Paris. At 6 o'clock the happy pair started for Duke de

Cazes' Chateau de la Grave near Bordeaux for the honeymoon, expecting to settle down in Paris at the end of May.

An interesting experiment was made at Chatelet last night. "Germania" was played to a house crowded with dead heads. Zola's way of answering the critics, all of whom have mercilessly damned the play—like Gladstone, Zola appealed from the classes to the masses, predicting that the people would reverse the critics' sentence. Gratitude for the night's amusement gratis probably had much to do with the result of his experiment. The raged audience which crowded every corner of the huge house certainly showed plenty of enthusiasm. They cheered all the honest workingman sentiment of the luckless Mahen, and sniveled at the rather artificial scene of little Abire's death, but oddly enough, as some think, they seemed indifferent to the anarchist theories put into the mouth of Souvarine. Altogether, though more lenient than the classes, the masses showed considerable acumen.

A dramatic curiosity has just been produced at the little Theatre Libre, which last night was filled with literary and social celebrities. It was Paul Arène's adaptation of Aubanel's provincial drama "Lou Pon dou Prat," or as it reads in the French version, "Le Pain du Piche." The plot would hardly commend itself to Anthony Comstock. It is based on an old provincial superstition that the food or bread made by a faithless wife brings death to her offspring. When Malandran, the farmer, discovers his wife has deceived him he gathers up the food she has prepared for the family meal and prepares to give it to his children. In vain the guilty woman begs and prays him to spare her offspring. He refuses and in despair Fannette kills herself.

More Trouble at Nancy.

PARIS, April 28.—There was a renewal of the disorders at Nancy to-night. Ten arrests were made, but the crowd refused to disperse and the hussars were ordered to charge with the gens d'armes and clear the streets. Still the mob increased and the streets resounded with shouts of "Vive Boulanger." At 11 o'clock mounted gens d'armes succeeded in breaking the crowd into small groups, and by midnight the town was quiet.

The Lottery Loan Passed.

PARIS, April 28.—The Panama lottery loan bill passed the chamber of deputies by a vote of 312 to 132.

Adjourned to May 15.

PARIS, April 28.—The chamber of deputies has adjourned until May 15.

INVADED BY MORMONS.

Brigham Young's Followers Break Up a Democratic Convention.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 28.—The democratic county convention at Provo was invaded to-day by Mormons who voted down the resolutions declaring against participation by the members of the People's (church) party, and against the admission of Utah as a state. The democratic chairman and secretary of the meeting and the body of democrats thereupon withdrew. The democrats held a meeting and passed the resolutions voted down by the Mormons, and selected delegates to the territorial convention. The Mormons also continued their meeting and selected another set of delegates.

Favor Gresham.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—The republicans of the Eighteenth Illinois congressional district in convention at East St. Louis to-day elected Judge C. J. Lindhuy, of Bond county, and H. A. Haswell, of Madison county, as delegates to the Chicago convention, and A. P. Slade, of Monroe county, presidential elector. While the convention did not instruct directly it adopted resolutions highly eulogistic of Gresham, recommending the delegates to use their influence to secure his nomination.

Springer's Success Assured.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—At the democratic primaries to-day in this county nearly every precinct instructed its delegates to the county convention for Hon. William M. Springer. The congressmen who voted down the resolutions declaring against participation by the members of the People's (church) party, and against the admission of Utah as a state, were renominated by acclamation.

Johnson County Democrats.

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 28.—The democratic county convention was held here to-day. The following delegates were chosen to the state convention: Hon. W. M. Springer, George W. Wagner, J. J. Engler, J. M. B. Letosky and L. B. Patterson.

Enthusiastic For Blaine.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 28.—The first republican county convention held in this state, that at Princeton to-day, elected enthusiastic Blaine delegates to the state convention, and heartily endorsed Blaine for president in the resolutions.

OPENED FOR TRAVEL.

The First Express Train on the Santa Fe's Chicago Extension.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The first regular express train to Missouri river points over the Chicago, Santa Fe & California railway will depart from Dearborn street station to-morrow at 12:05 p. m. and will thereafter run daily. The road will also be opened for freight traffic on Monday. The train consists of the Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe tention to Chicago. It gives to that great system of 7,600 miles direct connection over its own rails with the Mississippi river, the great lakes and eastern railroad systems centering at Chicago.

Two Naval Vessels Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Two trains from Washington, bearing Secretary Whitney and party, arrived at the Washington street wharf about 1 o'clock. The party numbered over three hundred, and included a number of ladies. They were at once taken on board the steamer, where a collation was served while the steamer was proceeding up the river to Cramp's ship yard. The Yorktown was launched at 3:06 and was christened by Miss Breckenridge, daughter of Congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky. The mite cruiser followed at 3:10, being christened by Miss Cameron, daughter of Senator Cameron. The launches were unusually successful.

A Man Torn to Pieces.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—George Riemann met a terrible death at the Zenith mills while at work oiling the machinery this morning. His arm and head caught in the gearing which crushed his head and tore his arm out. The force threw him up among the joists, his leg breaking one of them. Descending again he struck the shafting which completely reduced him to a shapeless mass. George H. Hatfield, the foreman, was within two feet of Riemann, but could not help him.

The Death Record.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Dr. Knicker, editor of the German edition of Puck, died here this morning.

THE PAPAL DECREE.

London Press Comments on the Edict of the Vatican.

NO BARGAIN IN EXISTENCE.

Little Political Advantage To Be Gained by a Compact.

MONARCHIES SUIT ROME BEST.

An Irish Republic Would Preclude the Chance of Domination.

CONSIDERED A GREAT MISTAKE.

Not Much Interest Caused by Its Issuance Among the Irish Leaders—It Comes too Late For Effect.

The Plan of Campaign Decree.

LONDON, April 28.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—The St. James Gazette, referring to the papal decree, says: "After all the rumors of missions and negotiations it is surprising that many Irishmen believe in the existence of a bargain between England and the vatican, into which, they say, the vatican was tricked. 'Heed should be given,' it says,